

## The Farmington Times.

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### Violated Confidence.

No one who follows the news of the day or reads political and diplomatic history can fail to note the frequent unpleasant situations which arise from violated confidence. Sometimes it is the spoken word which is made public without authority, but more often it is a letter, says Youth's Companion. The most careful writer, if he have thoughtless or unscrupulous correspondents, may find himself thus suddenly embarrassed. Nor is it a sufficient answer to say that it serves him right, that he ought never to put his opinions on paper if he is unwilling that they should become known. A public man may often say as a private citizen what properly would not allow him to say in his official capacity. The fault lies in a fundamental misconception of the nature of a letter. Every letter not especially addressed to the public should be considered confidential until the writer gives permission for its publication. To treat it otherwise is to show a lack of sense, of honor, of courtesy, or of all three. The most despicable action of all is the publication of a private letter for the sake of vindictive, or trying to vindicate, oneself. This whole matter of confidences and the inviolability of letters is one which touches good taste and good breeding. The real gentleman will not more be guilty of a breach of honor in this direction than he will be guilty of using against an opponent a piece of information which was given to him in confidence. Yet—here is a curious thing—many a person who holds himself to a rigid rule in such matters as have been mentioned will regard the affair quite differently as soon as steps in. "Since the writer is no longer alive, there can be no harm, and so forth." Is the common introduction to posthumous letters which ought never to have been made public. If the dead hand can keep its grip in the affairs of church and state and land, shall it lose it in matters of honor?

### Grand Opera at Home.

Grand opera at home via your telephone receiver is a New England and New York scheme. A central power plant is to be established wherefrom music by electricity is to be transmitted through telephones to the houses of the subscribers. A battery of alternators is to be installed which will transmit musical electrical waves and these are adjusted to as many different vibrations as the strings of a piano. To play the instrument a piano keyboard is used. The pressing of a key will operate a switch which will close the circuit leading to the alternators adjusted to produce the note that the piano string would produce. But the note will be sounded in the ear of the operator from the battery itself. The vibrations will be communicated to the main wires, which will transmit them through branch wires to the other end of the telephones. There the note will be sounded. One of these receiving telephones will be connected with the operator so that he will know how his playing sounds to all others connected with the main wires. The receiving telephones will be fitted with a megaphone-like device warranted to carry the notes through the room as well as an organ would. The woodwind, brass and string tones of the orchestra are easily produced by mixing the required harmonics in the required proportions.

### Lesson from Figures.

The United States every year expends about \$140,000,000 in pensions for wars that are past and somewhere between \$180,000,000 and \$200,000,000 in being prepared against wars of the future. In the last fiscal year there was paid out for the naval establishment \$122,000,000; for the support of the army and the military academy, \$77,000,000. Taken altogether, pensions, the navy and the fleet called for \$340,000,000. A comparison between the costs of the arts of war and the arts borne by the government is afforded by the fact that the agricultural appropriation for the last fiscal year was \$5,942,040. The comparison is made even more striking when we realize that from 1839 to the present day, counting the present proposed appropriation, the aggregate appropriation for the department of agriculture are \$65,737,272.12, or \$12,000,000 less than was expended on the army last year. Yet we are a peaceful nation, depending largely on agriculture for our prosperity.

Dispatches from Pierre, S. D., tell of the high winds and dust storms. John Carlson's farmhouse was bombarded by potatoes during the dust storm and every pane of glass on the southeast side broken out. The high winds after denuding a field recently planted to potatoes lifted the tubers themselves and hurled them violently through the air.

Onion juice is said to be a cure for appendicitis. That disease will probably now cease to be either fashionable or interesting.

## PANAMANS MUST BEHAVE

If They Don't They Will Have

United States Marines to Reckon With.

Two Hundred There Now and Four Hundred More Are On Board the Columbia.

The Force That Sailed On the Cruiser Columbia, Ostensibly For San Domingo, To Be Held at Guantanamo, Cuba, Ready For Any Emergency.

Washington, May 22.—More than six hundred marines will confront the liberal leaders on the isthmus of Panama in case they attempt to promote riots and revolution at the time of the election in Panama on June 20. Although the canal zone is under the secretary of war there is no indication that the war department will have any troops near the isthmus at the time of the approaching election, and Secretary Taft must rely upon the marine corps to protect the canal zone.

Only 200 marines are on the isthmus at present. These are in command of Maj. C. G. Lutz. More than 400 marines are on the Columbia, which is on its way to Guantanamo, and will be within easy call in case the politics become stormy in Panama.

The zone police force has been strengthened materially and is now well equipped that it is in reality a miniature army and is ready for service at any time. Under the leadership of the well-trained marines it is believed the police force will be able to quell any disturbance which may arise. Secretary Root and Secretary Taft have also made it clear that they will take a hand in disturbances outside of the zone, and if the liberals begin any movement against the present government of Panama it will be with full knowledge that the United States expects to intervene in disturbances which will delay the canal work or affect it in any way.

## RAILROAD RATE BILL TO GO TO CONFERENCE

Washington, May 22.—The railroad rate bill was considered for three hours, Monday night, by the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce, and the decision reached to recommend disagreement to all of the senate amendments and to send the measure to conference. The committee will not ask that instructions of any character be given to the house conferees.

There was no disposition to criticize the amendment conferring jurisdiction on the courts to review orders made by the interstate commerce commission in the house, as well as in the senate committee, many members contending that the bill as it was passed by the house gave that authority to the courts. This amendment and others which collectively are known as the Allison compromise, undoubtedly will be agreed to by the house conferees.

## A PRESBYTERIAN BROTHERHOOD

Des Moines, Ia., May 22.—The Presbyterian general assembly, Monday morning, determined upon one of the most important church movements undertaken by it in many years. It voted unanimously to begin at once the organization of a men's society under the name "Presbyterian Brotherhood," whose purpose shall be to bring the men of the Presbyterian church more closely in sympathy with the church and to bring about a "spiritual development, fraternal relations, denominational unity, the strengthening of fellowship and the engagement in works of Christian usefulness."

## VICTIM OF BOMB THROWER

Count Keller, a Russian Colonel of Dragons, Severely Wounded at Kalisz, Poland.

Kalisz, Russian Poland, May 22.—Count Keller, a colonel of dragons, was severely wounded by the explosion of a bomb which was thrown at the officer while he was returning from a review Monday. His horse was killed and his orderly was injured. The would-be assassin, a young man, succeeded in escaping.

### Attacked By Moors.

Mellia, Morocco, May 22.—The American steamer Ananilla, from Tetuan, while approaching the coast, was attacked by Moorish fishermen, when off the Spanish island of Penon de la Gomer. This is a small island in the Mediterranean sea.

### Is Wanted For Embezzlement.

San Francisco, May 22.—George M. Taggart, who is wanted in Philadelphia under a charge of felony for embezzlement, is under arrest at Oakland. It is stated that Taggart jumped his bail in Philadelphia.

## IN THE ISLE OF PINES

A REVOLT AGAINST CUBAN AUTHORITY IMMINENT.

Americans, Who Own Nine-Tenths of the Island, Say They Will Stand Oppression No Longer.

Washington, May 22.—According to a statement by S. H. Pearcy, a large land owner in the Isle of Pines, a revolt against Cuban authority in that island will occur in the near future unless the United States renews control over it.

Mrs. Pearcy and his brother, J. L. Pearcy, called at the White House, Monday, but the president declined to see them, and they were referred to Secretary Root. Mr. Pearcy said that the Americans now own nine-tenths of the property in the island, which they purchased solely on the assurance of President McKinley and the war department that the island was American soil. Conditions, however, have reached a critical stage and the majority of Americans have stated they will stand their opposition no longer. Mr. Pearcy said that these American citizens have received many offers of aid from the United States in case of a revolt.

## BURTON MUST GO TO JAIL

The United States Supreme Court Affirms the Sentence of Senator Burton, of Kansas.

St. Louis, May 22.—Word was received at the federal building Monday that the United States supreme court had affirmed the sentence of United States Senator Joseph R. Burton, of Kansas, to six months' imprisonment in the Iron county (Mo.) jail and a fine of \$2,500.

The sentence carries with it a disqualification for holding any public office in future.

Burton was convicted in the United States district court here November 29 last, and sentenced by Judge Van Devanter. The charge against him was improperly using his influence in behalf of the Klatz Grain & Securities Co. to prevent the issuance of a post office department fraud order against the concern.

The Klatz company was conducted by the late Maj. Hugh C. Dennis.

Execution of sentence is suspended for 60 days to allow time for filing a petition for a rehearing.

Burton is the first United States senator ever convicted of this offense.

## ALLEGED LAND FRAUDS IN STATE OF NEBRASKA

Omaha, Neb., May 22.—The federal grand jury, Monday, returned a number of indictments in connection with the alleged land frauds in Cherry county and elsewhere in Nebraska. Charges are conspiracy to obtain government land through fraudulent entries, subornation of perjury and similar offenses.

Those against whom indictments were returned are W. R. and A. M. Modlett, president and vice-president, and H. C. Dale, cashier of the Stockman's bank of Rushville, and William Smoot, government farmer at the Pine Ridge Indian agency, who are alleged to have secured 22,000 acres illegally; Earl Comstock, of Los Angeles, brother of William G. Comstock, of the firm of Richards & Comstock; E. C. Harris, an official of the Kansas City, Mexican & Orient railway, and Reason Hudgill a retired farmer of New Virginia, Ia. Several of the persons indicted were in court when the jury report was read, ready to give bonds.

## U. S. VICE-CONSUL KILLED

A Threat, Many Times Repeated, Finally Executed at Batoum, Russia.

Batoum, May 22.—W. H. Stuart, the American vice-consul, was shot and killed at his country place Sunday night. The assassin escaped.

Mr. Stuart was a British subject, and one of the largest ship brokers and exporters of Batoum. During the revolutionary troubles of last fall his life was many times threatened by longshoremen, and at Christmas a deputization visited Mr. Stuart's office and practically compelled him to give them \$1,500 under the guise of a holiday gratuity for dock laborers.

[Batoum is a seaport town of Asiatic Russia, on the shore of the Black sea, four miles north of the mouth of the Chokuk, a river of Turkish and Russian Armenia. Its population is about 5,000.]

## AT THE COST OF TWO LIVES

Fatal Attempt of the Occupants of a Rowboat to Exchange Places Over Deep Water.

Chicago, May 22.—An attempt of the occupants of a rowboat in the lagoon at Sherman Park to change their places cost the lives of two men. The dead: Edward O'Garra, 45 years old, machinist; leaves wife and eight children. James Wilson, a youth of 18 years, was an employee of a sock yards packing house.

## Supreme Council, Royal Arcanum.

Norfolk, Va., May 22.—At the supreme council of the Royal Arcanum of the United States, in session at Old Point, Va., Howard C. Wiggins was elected supreme regent, and the entire list of officers was re-elected. A resolution reaffirming the present rate of assessment was adopted unanimously.

## Vetoed By Gov. Higgins.

Albany, N. Y., May 21.—Gov. Higgins has vetoed the bill passed by the legislature to regulate the amount of water to be taken from the Niagara river for power purposes.

## SEA-LEVEL WATERWAY.

FEAR OF EARTHQUAKES CAUSED SENATE COMMITTEE TO SO DECLARE.

No Guaranty That the Canal Zone Will In Future Be Exempt From Such Disasters as Overwhelmed San Francisco.

Washington, May 21.—That the earthquake which destroyed San Francisco was an important factor in determining the vote of the senate committee on interoceanic canals in favor of a sea-level type is apparent from the fact that a feature of the majority report is a discussion of the effect such an earthquake might have on locks and dams.

The majority report in favor of a sea-level canal was submitted Thursday by Senator Kittredge. On the subject of danger from earthquakes on the isthmus and the possible effect on the two types of canal proposed, the report says:

"The recent calamity that overwhelmed one of our great cities has caused many forebodings. The assertion that any particular spot in the tropic is exempt from danger from such convulsions of nature as recently visited California, is unwarranted. It is true that the earthquake which wrought great havoc near Charleston, S. C., in 1886, or changed the face of nature in southeastern Missouri, near the beginning of the century, would not be hazardous by any way man. That the isthmus of Panama is not exempt from such upheavals, and we can have no guaranty that the canal zone will in the future be exempt from such disaster.

**Effect of Earthquake.**  
"The canal structures that would be most exposed to injury by the passing of an earth wave or violent movement of the earth's surface are the locks proposed by the minority, whose walls, many hundreds of feet, or even two or three thousand feet long at Gatun would, at least some of them, be more than 100 feet high and entirely unsupported on one side save for a part of the height by water. If these walls should be moved at all, the natural and probable result would be in their leaning and so prevent the closing of the gates—an injury for which a suggestion of extra gates on both sides would be of no use could guess the extent of the movement. But the most likely effect of such shock would be the fracture of these locks, repairing of which much time—months or years—might be required, and thus cause interruption of traffic and the abandonment of the canal."

"The minority suggests that the dam at Gatun, included in the plan of the board, would be as likely to sustain injury from such convulsion as the structure above mentioned. This is not the fact. The Gatun dam is built on a solid rock foundation, reinforced with strong walls of rock. It is a structure the least likely to be affected of any structure on the earth's surface, and no record is found in any similar structure being permanently injured under similar circumstances. The side slopes of the Gatun cut would be no more likely to be disturbed than are the nearly vertical slopes near the divide, that have never been affected."

"An earth dam on alluvial base, as proposed by the minority, might be fissured by the earthquake, and the fissure, if it were in the dam or its base should open, the dam would go out, the lock drain, and the canal be ruined. "At San Francisco, where the water pipes were broken, the disaster was greatly augmented by this cause, for the water could not be held in the local pipes, and was directed on the flames. What would happen to the aqueduct conduits, pipes and valves buried in the concrete walls used for filling and emptying the locks, can not be well conjectured."

### Must Decide Type.

After reviewing the legislation and the messages of the president on the subject of the canal, the report says it is due to the executive branch of the government that the uncertainties confronting the president as to his powers in the premises be settled and disposed of affirmatively, once and for all, by the only national authority competent to pass upon the question—the national legislature.

The division among experts as to the best type of canal is treated by the report, which says that the conclusion has been reached that the following propositions are irrefutable:

That the ideal canal is one at sea level; that its construction would be attended with more, and probably with less, hazard than one with locks and dams on doubtful foundations; that the sea-level canal is safer and more convenient than one with locks; that it would take but little longer time to build; that it is the simpler

## MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Charlotte, N. C., May 21.—Beginning today and continuing until Thursday night the city of Charlotte and people from all sections from this and other states will hold an extensive celebration of the one hundred and thirty-first anniversary of the signing of the Mecklenburg declaration of independence proclaimed here on May 20, 1775. It is expected that great crowds will be present. The orator will be Hon. Champ Clark, of Missouri.

For the first time the president has extended official recognition by ordering here, for the occasion, cavalry, infantry, marines and the Marine band.

Gov.-Gen. Ide of the Philippines has decided not to sanction the establishment of martial law in the Palaujan districts of the island of Samar.

Former Gov. Francis, of Missouri, would willingly part with a few of his surplus hundreds to learn the identity of the writer of the anonymous letter demanding a contribution of \$5,000 under pain of death for refusal.

Miss Helen Gould is going to Paris to remain with her sister, the countess de Castellane, until the conclusion of the divorce proceedings, when both will return to America.

The crown prince of Germany has presented her husband and the emperor with a prospective heir to the throne.

## FROTH OF FUN.

She—"I think Mrs. Newcombe is so sweet, don't you? You can read her character in her face." He—"Yes, if you read between the lines."

"Yes, I'm going in for teaching." "Going in for teaching? Why, I would rather marry a widower with half a dozen children!" "So would I—but where's the widower?"

"Well, Emily, did you have a good time at the masked ball?" "Oh, I had a splendid time. I made my husband dress up as a knight in heavy armor, and he wasn't able to budge from one spot all night."

Mr. Tubbs—"Well, Bobbie, how does your sister like the engagement ring I gave her?" Bobbie—"Well, it's a bit too small. She has a hard job to get it off in a hurry when the other fellows call."

She—"Oh, that's the great prima donna, is it? Is she famous because of her voice or her acting?" He—"Neither, but she has a motor accident regularly every week, and that keeps her name before the public."

### Hadn't Changed at All.

Patience—That long-haired man with the diamonds, at the piano, I just heard started life as a poor musician.

Fatricia—Well, he's that yet—Stray Stories.

### Not All Eads.

The man who kicks about four-dollar ice bills forgets that they don't come till the \$50 coal bills stop.—N. Y. Press.

### Mrs. Mittie Huffaker.



HAD GIVEN UP ALL HOPE. CONFINED TO HER BED WITH DYSPEPSIA.

"I Owe My Life to Peru-na," Says Mrs. Huffaker.

Mrs. Mittie Huffaker, R. R. No. 3, Columbia, Tenn., writes: "I was afflicted with dyspepsia for several years and at last was confined to my bed, unable to sit up."

"We tried several different doctors without relief."

"I had given up all hope of any relief and was almost dead when my husband bought me a bottle of Peru-na."

"At first I could not notice any benefit, but after taking several bottles I was cured sound and well."

"It is to Peru-na I owe my life today."

"I cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers."

Revised Formula. "For a number of years requests have come to me from a multitude of grateful friends, urging that Peru-na be given a slight laxative quality. I have been experimenting with a laxative addition for quite a length of time, and now feel gratified to announce to the friends of Peru-na that I have incorporated such a quality in the medicine which, in my opinion, can only enhance its well-known beneficial character."

"S. B. HARTMAN, M. D."

## NOT YOUR HEART

If you think you have heart disease you are only one of a countless number that are deceived by indigestion into believing the heart is affected.

## Lane's Family Medicine

The tonic-laxative, will get your stomach back into good condition, and then the chances are ten to one that you will have no more symptoms of heart disease.

Sold by all dealers at 25c. and 50c.

## A Positive CATARRH CURE

Ely's Cream Balm is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at Once.

It cleanses, soothes, heals and protects the diseased membrane. It cures Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts., at Drug-gists or by mail; Trial Size 10 cts. by mail.

Ely Brothers, 66 Warren Street, New York.